

FRENCH REGAIN LINES NEAR VAUX

General Petain Strengthens Positions During German Lull.

PARIS AWAITING FRESH ASSAULT

German Preparing New Attempts to Isolate Le Mort Homme.

London, April 16.—While the Germans are reorganizing their shattered divisions, as a result of the recent offensive at Verdun, the French are taking advantage of the opportunity to improve their positions about the fortifications.

Today they succeeded in wresting some trenches from the Germans between Douaumont and Vaux, which, if held in force, would have been a menace to the complete security of their lines. By recapturing these positions General Petain hopes to prevent any fresh attack on the Caillotte road. Under cover of the trees it was that the Germans once before sought to gain the summit of the ridge at Douaumont.

These small French counter attacks, like that at Le Mort Homme yesterday, which was undertaken with little preparation, or today's fighting, must not be taken as the beginning of any general offensive. The time has not yet come for that. The French high command is perfectly satisfied with the present effort at Verdun. It looks forward to the early resumption of the German offensive with complete assurance as to the result.

New Drive Preparing.

That Paris is following with the greatest interest the German preparations for renewing the assault. Several divisions brought from Russia have already arrived and are to be thrown into the fighting. The Germans, however, are waiting the completion of new roads being constructed through the forests to the west of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. The next German effort, Paris believes, will be a redoubled attempt to isolate Le Mort Homme. Holding a slight foothold on the hill, as they do, will be an additional incentive toward seeking to wrest it entirely from the French.

Following the fighting between Douaumont and Vaux, the Paris report says:

"The bombardment continued last night on the left bank of the Meuse in the sector between Avocourt and Caillotte wood," the statement says. "On the right bank we delivered a spirited attack toward the end of yesterday against German positions south of Douaumont. This effort, which was completely successful, made it possible for us to occupy certain elements of the enemy's trenches and capture 200 men, of whom two were officers."

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ADVERTISING.

The Principles underlying our **GUARANTEED MORTGAGES** are sound to Investors and to this Company.

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TURKS JUSTIFY PORTUGAL AFFAIR

Declare Torpedoing of Hospital Ship by Submarine Was Right.

Berlin, April 16 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The Turkish government announces that the Russian hospital ship *Portugal*, sunk in the Black Sea last month, was torpedoed by a Turkish submarine. The statement was given out today by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"The Turkish government publishes the following report of the commander of the Turkish submarine which sank the steamship *Portugal*:

"The ship was sighted on the night of March 29 and 30. It was steering toward a landing place. When dawn broke it was ascertained that the ship was laden heavily and that it was towing several heavily loaded punts, with numerous occupants. The commander and other officers of the submarine were justified in believing the ship was a transport which was on the way to land troops and supplies. The ship was painted gray, with a small red line, and flew the Russian merchant flag. No Red Cross flag was flying and the name of the ship was invisible."

"The first torpedo did not hit. After the explosion of the second torpedo, which struck below the bridge, a violent explosion occurred within the ship. The explosion undoubtedly was due to large quantities of explosives stored in the ship. Immediately after this a destroyer attacked the submarine."

"The Russian affirmation that the ship was struck by two torpedoes is untrue."

"The Turkish government regrets if persons exclusively in the Red Cross service perished, but the responsibility rests on the Russian government, which transported these persons on a vessel which was being used for war purposes against the Turks."

"Provisions of the conventions adopted at The Hague stipulate that hospital ships must be painted white, with a green or red stripe one and one-half meter long, and also must fly the Red Cross flag."

GREECE IN DILEMMA; BOTH SIDES THREATEN

Proposal to Send Serbian Army to Salonica Causes New Crisis.

London, April 16.—Greece is again in the throes of a crisis, which this time seems to be of greater magnitude and gravity than those which already have made that country a political storm center. The cause is simple and dramatic. Britain and France have decided to transport the Serbian army, said to number 150,000 men, from Corfu, off the west coast of Greece, to the Salonica front. To do this the use of the Greek railway from Patras through Athens to Volo is deemed indispensable, owing to the perils that must be met with if the journey were entirely by sea.

The Athens government has refused to consent to the use of the Peloponnesian line, but the Allies are adamant. They have not only informed Greece that the railway will nevertheless be used, but also, according to the Athens correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," have threatened strong measures should the Hellenic rulers seek to thwart the plans necessary to their operations in the Balkans.

The Central Powers, on the other hand, have plainly told Greece that if the passage of the Serbian army is permitted it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Under firm pressure from both sets of belligerents the government thus finds itself in a remarkable dilemma, the sequel to which will be watched with interest.

GERMANS CUT POTATO RATIONS FOR ANIMALS

Horses Allowed Only 10 Pounds. Cows Five, by New Order.

Berlin, April 16.—As a measure for the conservation of the potato supply, the Bundesrat today issued an order regulating the quantity which may be fed to animals until May 15.

Ten pounds daily are allowed for horses, five pounds for draft cows, seven pounds for oxen and two pounds for swine. One-quarter of these quantities are to be fed the animals if dried potatoes are used.

GREEK RULERS RELIEVED

Chamber Adjourns to Free Government of Embarrassments.

London, April 16.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies adjourned late last night until May 3.

500 AMERICANS ASSAIL TEUTONS

Address Issued Declaring Sympathy for the Allied Nations.

DECLARES GERMANS MUST BE DEFEATED

Trouble Already Caused in University of Michigan Because Professors Signed Paper.

Boston, April 16.—An "Address to the People of the Allied Nations" bearing the signatures of 500 Americans, all distinguished in their vocations, has been given out here. Arrangements have been made to publish it simultaneously in the United States and Germany.

The address expresses sympathy for the Entente Allies and denounces Teutonic methods in the conduct of the war. It was for having signed this address that a protest was made a few days ago to the president of the University of Michigan against fourteen professors of that institution, charging that they had violated President Wilson's neutrality proclamation.

The names signed to the address represent forty-two states. Of the total of 500, more than 150 belong to business and legal circles. This number includes former members of the national and state governments, of the judiciary and diplomatic and consular service. It also includes former cabinet officers, ex-Governors and ex-Senators, railroad presidents, bankers and journalists.

The clerical profession is represented by thirty-two bishops and other prominent clergymen. The signers also include members of the faculties of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago, Northwestern, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Yale and Dartmouth. Twenty-six Columbia professors are in the list. There are also in the list more than twenty university and college presidents, besides some of the best known authors, actors, painters, sculptors and architects.

Some of the Signers.

Among the signers are Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of "The Outlook"; J. Mark Baldwin, writer and psychologist; John Kendrick Bangs, author; Charles A. Beard, author and Columbia Professor; Pauline Bigelow, author; J. Q. A. Brackett, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; C. H. Brewster, P. E. Bishop of Connecticut; John Burroughs, naturalist; Justice Lester W. Clark, New York Supreme Court; ex-United States Senator William A. Clark, Frederick R. Elliott, chairman New Haven Railroad; C. S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary United States Treasury; A. P. Gardner, Massachusetts Representative in Congress; George Harvey, editor "North American Review"; William Dean Howells, author; Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States; Clifford Pinchot, Samuel B. Ruggles, Pennsylvanian Railroad; E. H. Sothern, actor, and Henry L. Stimson, lawyer.

The address to the "People of the Allied Nations" says:

"Our judgment supports your cause, and our sympathies and our hopes are with you in this struggle. In saying this we are confident that we are expressing the convictions and feelings of the overwhelming majority of Americans."

"Since the beginning of the present terrible world-conflict there have not been lacking in America individual expressions of great sympathy with the cause of Great Britain and France, their allies, and horror and denunciation of the methods employed by the Teuton confederates in the conduct of the war. Patriotic Americans, however, individually in public and in private expressing their views and their sympathies have always abundantly in the daily press in all parts of the country—have hitherto hesitated to unite in any more formal statement, at first because they looked to the government to speak, and later for fear of embarrassing the government in the difficult negotiations growing out of German offenses and in its endeavor to maintain that official neutrality which it has felt impelled to uphold, in the hope that through neutrality it could best support the tottering pillars of international law and aid in preserving the President's phrase—the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt."

BRITISH HOLD UP SHIPS

Delay Scandinavian Vessels Bound for American Ports.

London, April 14 (delayed by censor).—The British authorities have taken into Kirkwall for examination the Swedish liner *Stockholm*, from Gothenburg for New York with passengers, mails and a general cargo, and the Norwegian steamship *Maud*, New Orleans for Christiania with a cargo of cottonseed oil and resin; Troms, Baltimore for Copenhagen, with wheat and rye; and the Import, Baltimore for Skien, with wheat and rye. The Swedish steamship *Bohnen*, New York for Copenhagen, has been taken to Leith.

Softness, whiteness, strength and absorbency. You get all toilet-paper merits in

Scotissue Toilet Paper

and you get a quantity guarantee. The number of sheets is shown on the wrapper.

1,000 Sheets, 10c

Don't be misled by low prices. They can be made by using heavy paper—they can be pulled up to look big, but the number of sheets may be few. See if the count is shown.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue, treated with Canadian Balsam, 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 30c. Ask your dealer. SCOTT PAPER CO., 30 Church St., New York. Makers of absorbent Scott Tissue Towels.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MADISON. Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street. ELDERIDGE. St. Cor. Livingston St. EAST HONOLULU. St. Cor. Essex St. SEVENTH AV. bet. 48th & 49th Sts. LEXINGTON AV. cor. 124th St. GRAND ST. cor. Clinton St. E. 72d St. bet. Lexington & 34 Ave.

1/2 PER CENT CHARGED ON LOANS REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

TURKS ROUTED NEAR TREBIZOND

Russians Win Battle Seventeen Miles from Black Sea Port.

Petrograd, April 16.—Announcement was made by the War Office today that Turkish forces in the Caucasus had been ejected from a position about seventeen miles east of Trebizond. The statement follows:

"In the coastal region and to the south, after a desperate fight, our troops, supported by guns on land and sea, dislodged the Turks from a powerfully organized position on the left bank of Kara Dere, twenty-five versts east of Trebizond. We are pursuing the enemy energetically."

"Repeated attacks by the enemy in the direction of Bayburt were repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants."

Turks Seek to Retake Erzerum.

The supreme effort of the Turkish forces to oppose the further westward progress of the Russian central armies, operating beyond Erzerum, recently culminated in a stubborn six days' battle, the importance of which is scarcely suggested by the brief mention in the official communications. The Turks not only made a determined stand along the whole front, from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, but organized an offensive campaign, the evident intention of which was to recapture Erzerum.

BRITISH AEROS RAID SULTAN'S CAPITAL

Drop Bombs on Powder Works and Hangars.

London, April 16.—Two hostile aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople, dropping bombs on villages near by, the Turkish War Office announced today, but no damage was done.

The statement by the British Admiralty on the air raid, however, reads as follows:

"On Friday evening three of our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zetunlik powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely."

"The flight to Constantinople and back measured 300 miles. The aeroplane raid on Constantinople is the longest flight in the course of the war, the previous record having been held by a French airman, who flew from Nancy to Stuttgart and back, a distance of 240 miles."

BRITISH PRESS ON TO RELIEF OF KUT

Turk Advance Positions on the Tigris Are Occupied.

London, April 16.—Further progress in the efforts of the British army advancing up the Tigris to the relief of the force besieged at Kut-el-Amara was reported today in the following official statement:

"Lieutenant General Sir Percy Lake reports that on April 14 a heavy gale blew all day. On the 16th gradual and steady progress was made on the right bank and the enemy's advanced lines were driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners in the captured trenches."

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GERMANS FIGHT BULGARS

Greeks Report Fatal Clash for Telegraph Office.

London, April 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Salonica states that in a dispute for the possession of a telegraph office in a village west of Lake Ochrida a fight resulted between Germans and Bulgarians, in which four were killed and several wounded.

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FOIL ATTEMPTS TO RETAKE ERZERUM

Petrograd Expects New Offensive by Hindenburg at Dvinsk.

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TWO MORE STEAMERS SUNK

Crew of the Pusanast, Norwegian Vessel, Rescued, Says Lloyd.

London, April 16.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamship *Pusanast*, of Christiansand, was sunk today. She was going from Newcastle to Roulogne. The crew was saved. The British steamship *Fairport* is reported to have been sunk. She was unarmed.

2 AMERICAN NATIONS AT WAR WITH KAISER

Viereck Hopes U. S. Will Not Join 'Comic Opera' Fellows.

Germany is already at war with two American countries, and let us hope, says George Sylvester Viereck, whose "Fatherland" is responsible for that assertion, "that these comic opera nations will not be joined by their more formidable sisters."

The "comic opera nations" referred to by Mr. Viereck are the Yanks and a tiny republic between French Guiana and Brazil—Cousins. The President of this mighty nation, "The Fatherland" says, is Alphonse Beaudouin, a fugitive from the convict colony at Cayenne. When France declared war on Germany Cousin followed suit, and Beaufort led his standing army of 300 men to a transport, landed in France and amalgamated them into the Foreign Legion.

As for the Yanks, they declared war on the Kaiser simply so they could kill Schmidt, a farmer in the State of South Dakota, with a clear conscience. Schmidt showed some reluctance to being massacred, even with all the honors of war, and escaped, but the declaration against his nation still stands.

"It would be tragic," announces Mr. Viereck, who almost missed dragging the President into this editorial, "were President Wilson to link arms with President Beaufort."

GERMAN LOAN EMPTIED SAVINGS BANKS, REPORT

Liebknecht Said to Have Revealed Fact in Reichstag.

London, April 17.—"The Telegraph" Rome correspondent says that, according to indirect information from Berlin, Dr. Liebknecht disclosed a fact of considerable gravity during the sitting of the Reichstag on April 8 regarding the latest German loan. The president, ministers and Deputies alike made the most determined efforts to prevent Dr. Liebknecht from speaking, and the censorship prevented the newspapers from publishing anything about it.

Persons in Germany do not know, or know only imperfectly, what Dr. Liebknecht said, but great fear prevails in Germany that, to cover the loan, the government emptied the savings banks and kindred institutions. The ten-million loan is a colossal mystification and Dr. Liebknecht would seem to have disclosed this in the Reichstag in two or three sentences heard in the tumult.

After the sitting it was made impossible for Dr. Liebknecht to communicate with any newspaper. There was a demand for his arrest, but the government was afraid to take this step, fearing the indignation of working classes whose savings had been commandeered.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that it will be impossible for Germany to float any further loan. Echoes of the scandal must have reached Austria-Hungary, and will have a prejudicial effect on Austro-Hungarian borrowing.

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